



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ganglion appeared, which was painful, and the patient was promptly isolated in a tent on the deck. On the succeeding days the ganglion increased in size, but without fever, as the physician asserts. After medical visit the quarantine authority of Suez stated two left inguinal buboes of the size of an egg, one above the other, suppurated and sensitive to pressure; temperature of the patient, 36.4; pulse, 100.

In view of the port of departure of the vessel and the development of the disease three days after leaving Bombay, the case was declared suspect plague and the patient, with one contact, was sent to the sanitary station of the Wells of Moses. The vessel was disinfected. As the patient had been isolated on board since May 13, the *Circassia* was allowed to pass the canal in free pratique, but was held under observation until departure and no person allowed to board her except the agent.

FRANCE.

Report from La Rochelle—Epidemic of miliary fever in consular district.

Consul Jackson reports, June 14, as follows:

An epidemic of miliary fever has broken out in this consular district. Exact statistics have not been received, but the cases number several hundred. The localities most affected are in the vicinity of the small communes of Aulnay and Matha.

GERMANY.

Decrease of mortality from tuberculosis.

Consul Brittain, at Kehl, reports, June 11, as follows:

The returns furnished by the German National Congress of Tuberculosis show that there has been a decrease of 38 per cent in the mortality from tuberculosis since 1875, and that the sanatoriums have restored to health and to their work 34 per cent of the persons treated in them. During 1905 no fewer than 26,621 persons coming under the workmen's insurance act were treated in the sanatoriums.

The object of the sanatoriums is to treat patients as soon as symptoms of tuberculosis develop, especially young patients. A large percentage of those treated are restored to health. These sanatoriums are located on the mountains and surrounded by pine forests. One of the most successful institutions is at Saales, in Alsace.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows: Week ended June 21, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.